WEDDING FETE.

L—'s I was invited to a wedding fete by the Marquis of P—, on occasion of the marriage of his sister. The entertainment was splendid, and the palace fitted up in a sumptuse as a last resort, fire-arms were used. Sequences at the course of the statement was a last resort, fire-arms were used. Some days after the dinner at the Baron bus style. We ascended the staircase brough a file of servants, at least fifty in number, many of them, I suspect hired or corrowed for the occasion, but they were all to remark, that the principal part of those ous style. We ascended the staircase in the same gay livery, and impressed one with a suitable idea of the importance of

the proprietor of the mansion.

On being ushered into a magnificient a profusion of jowels, surrounded by her female relatives in attendance to receive the homage and congratulations of the comhomage and congratulations of the com-pany. The ball was led off by the newlymar-ried couple. After dancing some time, supper was announced, and here joking seemed the order of the evening.

The supper was elegant and inviting in appearance but what in English would be termed a hoax. Not a dish but what had

its trick; one exploded on the application of the knife, another suddenly took fire as lady, who was laughing heartily at the sight, stretching out her hand to take a fine peach, stretching out her hand to take a fine peach, suddenly changed her note on disturbing a lizard, which had been nestling among the leaves. In the middle of the table was an immense pastry which appeared smoking hot and diffused so inviting a smell, that there was no suspecting deccit; the crust was lifted up in order to commence the at-tack, when a flight of small birds burst forth at once to the astonishment of the

I was sorry to observe some of the tricks were far from humane. At the top and bottom was a fine fowl properly served with stitution of 1812 had been proclaimed at St. suitable sauce, all apparently as it ought to Jago de Cuba. have been; some one requested to be help-ed to a part, but no sooner was the fork The unfortunate bird is first plucked, then stupified with opium, whilst the highly colored sauce, poured over, gives it the appearance of being dressed. When the different jokes, if they all may be termed so, peche. had been played off, the pseudo entables were taken away, and a real and excellent

ter supper we were shown into another der command of General Guarray, was to apartment. We had scarcely entered it, have left Mexico for the north on the 18th when surprise and consternation seized the whole company. Every one was alarmed to see his neighbor's face assume a yellow cadaverous aspect, so that we all looked has raised a loan of \$800,000, which will like so many walking corpses. The ladies, lately so gay and blooming, were particularly shocked at their transformation, and each anxiously inquired if she looked so ill

and ugly as her companions.

The bride and bridegroom had fortunately escaped this trial, having retired after supper; but our laughter loving host had not yet finished his operations. From this only man of the present dynasty of the Mexroom he led us in another, the walls and ican republic, competent to assume the ceiling of which appeared covered with reins of Government. reptiles and insects of various descriptions. The central system is at this time, by the direction, forming a spectacle so revolting some time, although against the wish-and alarming that I could not bear shud- es and views of a large majority of the codering. It was too much for the ladies, who, without waiting to be squired, instantly made the best of their way back to the ball-room, where they soon forgot their until a late hour.

monly ingenious, and I believe very little known. The last is mentioned by Smollet, in Peregrine Pickle, as having alarmed the honest Morgan, and made him take the gan. The market is now large, but when operator for a conjuror. The marquis pro- the Wabash and Erie canal is completed, a

affected by the preparation of the candles, Press. which emitted a thick smoke, and gave a "We full heavy light. On our entering the room no less than seventeen Printing presses, be servant preceded us with a large braciere, on this side of the Maumee river, all in regor a pan of burning charcoal, which also ular and constant operation; and it is quite threw up a dense smoke, and spread a certain that several, probably not less than strong and rather unpleasant odour through five or six more will be added to the num-the apartment. The forms of the reptiles ber before another autumn. must of course, in some manner, be thrown on the walls; and I suppose the composition burnt in the braciere effects and disorders the senses in such manner as to give the appearance of life and motion.

Mountains in the Moon .- When the moon is between 8 days 6 hours, and 9 days old with a reflecting telescope and magnify-ing power of from 100 to 150, s ridge or chain of mountains may be seen as distinctly as the Appennines, in Italy, on a well executed map; dark shadows are thrown in the castern side, and they are then (and at this period only) seen in high relief. Thirteen peaks may be counted-The fifth from the lower end is the highest. There is a small crater between the third and fourth, (counting from the upper end of the hain,) and one on the declivity of the fifth (counting also from the upper end.) This or chain, the only one in the moon hich can be properly so called, as all the her mountains are detached, or in clusters, runs in a N. W. and S. E. direction. The upper part of the ridge is situated be-tween the two dark parts, called seas (viz. Mare Imbrinum and Mare Serenitatis,) known to young people as the right and left eyes of the moon, and the northernmost mountain of the chain is situated half-way down the castern side of the latter. Near the lower end of this chain there is a large crater, with a central cone-such craters, it is well known, are numerous in the moon-and the observer will be struck with their resemblance to Barren Island, in the Bay of Bengal (excepting the water;) a print of which is given in the second volume of Lyell's 'Principles of Geology.'—London Literary Gazette.

Cleveland and Ohio City.-Serious dis nces have arisen in cor attempts to destroy the Columbus ridge, which connects the two places.

citizens of Cleveland interposed and prevented the total destruction of the br

concerned in these disreputable proceed-ings were worthless individuals residing in the country, who were aided and abetted not by the most respectable citizens of Ohio saloon, with rich crimson hangings, we found the bride superbly attired and adorned with ed under the civil authorities of the city and county. The firing to disperse the mob, was in the last extremity, when the Sheriff and two or three individuals were knocked down, and when it was found that no other means would effectually prevent the destruction of property. We are indeed fallen upon evil times, when the civil authority of the land is disregarded; and the Sheriff maltreated in the peaceable performance of his duty. It behooves every good citizen, who values his life and properly, to stand by and maintain the majesty of the laws. Mob we were about to help ourselves; whilst a law must be put down; and the civil authority asserted, or there is no virtue in the totions of our country.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer

CUBA. New ORLEANS, 22d Oct. 1836. By an arrival from Havanna, we have received papers and letters to October 15th, and Vera Cruz to the 1st, by which we learn that the three commissioners had arrived at Havana from Mexico, sent to treat with Spain on the opening of their ports to the commerce of that nation. By a letter dated Havanna 14th, we learn that the Con-

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 1st. 1836. thrust in than the poor animal uttering a cry, leapt off the dish, and in its struggles to escape, liberally bestowed a portion of the at this port on the 22d Sept, via Turk's sauce on those in its way: the same took Island. She is certainly a beautiful modplace at the other end. The cruelty here el, and has the reputation of sailing re-practised deserves the severest censure, markably fast. This vessel has brought and cannot fail to alloy the pleasures which a sensible mind might otherwise have desix month's cruise, and will be at once put rived from the festivities of the evening .- in readiness for sea-intended to mount 18 pound grenades; to be ptaced under the command of Capt. Wise, who is also to be invested with the command of the squadron now undergoing repairs at Cam-

General Bravo has been appointed to the command of the army destined for the Supper brought in to replace them.

But the deception did not end here. Afult., but the troops refused to march, on the enable it to put their warriors on the march for Texas. The Ex-President Bustemeoti, who was some years since subjected to banishment from this country has been, as stated, invited to return. He is expected from France daily, and will possibly be reappointed to the Presidency, in place of the present incumbent, and is thought to be the

Vipers, toads, centipedes, tarantulas, and aid of the clergy and the sword, strong, scorpions, seemed crawling about in every and, in my opinion, likely to stand for

No Paper Mill in Michigan .- The following extract of an article from the Monfears, and continued to divert themselves | roe Times, suggests some important considerations to capitalists engaged in paper manufacturing in the Eastern States.—We are satisfied, that the same amount of capital cannot be invested any where in that business, more advantageous than in Michimised to procure for me the secret of these spells, but as I never got them, I presume the professor was unwilling to communicate the nearest to it) for its manufacture in Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, The first was evidently in a great degree and a part of Ohio and Canada. - Det.

"We have already, in Michigan proper where the latter appearances took place, a sides the three at Toledo and Manhattan

> "These seventeen presses undoubtedly issue at average of al least 700 papers weekly, each; for in the city of Detroit alone, the three newspaper establishments, including the weekly, tri-weekly and daily emissions, must issue as many as five thous-and sheets. And according to this calculation, not less than 25 reams of printing paper are used each week within this state which amounts to about ten thousand dolthe immense quantity of wrapping paper annually consumed in the state; and yet there is not a paper mill in Michigan!"

Slanderer .- A person of whom the Greeks showed a due appreciation, when they made the word synonymous with devil. nderers are at all events economical, for they make a little scandal to go a great way, and rarely open their mouths, except at the expense of other people. We must allow that they have good excuse for being defamatory, if it be their object to bring down others to their own level. It may be further urged in their extenuation, that they are driven to their trade by necessity; they filch the fair character of others, because they have none of their own; and with this advantage that the stolen property can never be found upon them. There is a defence also for their covert and cowardly mode of attacking you, for how can you expect that hatacking you, for how can you expect that backbiters should meet you face to face.—
Nay, they have even a valid plea for being so foui-mouthed, considering how often they have been compelled to eat their own wo have been them. Tin Trumpet.

A friend of Joseph Bonaparte has conwhich connects the two places, ity) the report that the ex-king had received permission to visit Corsica; and says that he never has applied and never will apply for such permission.

Important to the People!! Michigan may yet come into the Union.

(CIRCULAR.) Dernorr, Nov. 14, 1836.

Sir :—At a meeting of the Democratic Convention of the county of Wayne consisting of one hundred and twenty-four delegates, a resolution was unanimously adopted, earnestly recommending the immediate call of meetings in every county, with a view to the election of another state convention, in order to effect the admission of Michigan into the Union in time to secure the great interests dependent upon that event. The committee appointed by the Wayne delegates to correspond with their f-flow-citiz as in other counties on this vitally important subject, have delayed any action until they could ascereais, from the results of the late legislative elections, what the public sentiment was in relation to the expediency of according to the fundamental cenditions prescribed by congress for our admission into the union. That sentiment is found to be general and decisive in favor of the measure.

The people of the county of Washtenaw have, at the last election of manbers of the legislature, by a very large majority of votes, expressed their entiments in favor of the results of the first minustry in the county of votes, expressed their entiments in favor of the results of the legislature, by a very large majority of votes, expressed their DETROIT, Nov. 14, 1836.

at the last election of members of the legislature, by a very large majority of votes, expressed their a ntiments in favor of giving the required assent of the state to the terms of admission; and have, subsequently, held a meeting, at which they have adopted resolutions urging the immediate election of another convention for that purpose. This is the county, it will be recollected, the vote of which, if given in favor of admission at the convention election, as it has since been given, would have enabled Michigan to occupy at this moment the elevated position of a state of the union.

Our admission before the first of January ca alone save to the state her share of the surplus revenue and the five per cent. on proceeds of the sales of public lands, which will amount at least to six hundred thousand dollars. It will place the character and patriotism of Michigan place the character and patriotism of Michigan on a basis to command respect and credit abroad. It will secure to her a representation in congress, which may co-operate with effect in the adoption of measures calculated to promote the rapid settlement, cultivation and improvement of the new states, and insure to them appropriations of money and donations of lands essential to the speedy construction of harbors, roads and canals within their limits. It will prevent any successful effort in congress to send us back into a territorial gevernment, or to contract still futher the boundaries of the state; and it will keep up, between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states, that equilibrium in the senate, so neces-sary to the harmony, safety and perpetuation of

r glorious union. Upon mature consideration, and taking into Our glorious union.

Upon mature consideration, and taking into view every circumstance connected with our psculiar situation, the committee have come to the conclusion, that for want of time, the only mode in which the great object can be effected, before the first of January, is for the people themselves, without any executive or legislative interposition, to elect and call together a convention, to give their assent to the proffered congressional terms of admission. It is their right to do so. They constitute the source of all state power, and are the highest authority within it. The act of congress points to no action of any intermediate power between that body and the people, but states expressly that the altered boundaries established by the act of conditional admission "shill receive the assent of a convention of delegates elected by the people of said state for the sole purpose of giving the assent herein required." Their assent may, moreover, be given to the conditions of admission in language satisfactory to the President and congress, without compromitting any of the constitutional rights of Michigan.

The committee, therefore, under the authority of the delegates of the county of Wayne, recommend that the qualified voters of the several counties in the state meet on the light and sixth days of December, in their respective townships and elect a number of delegates, double that of their represention in the popular branch of the legislature; that the election of these delegates be conducted with all the legal formalities, and by the usual officers, prescribed and designated in the case of the annual elections directed under

by the usual officers, prescribed and designated in the case of the annual elections directed under the constitution; that the returns be made to the county clerks in like manner; and that if any of the supervisors, or county clerks, shall neglect or refuse to perform their appropriate duties on the occasion, other persons be appointed by the vo-ters on the day of election, and other individuals selected by the acting supervisors on the day for opening and examining the votes, for the performance of these duties. The committee also recommend that returns of the number of votes recommend that returns of the number of votes polled for the candidates in favor of, and opposed to, a compliance with the congressional terms of admission, be transmitted from each county to the Secretary of State.

The committee further recommend, that the delegates, thus elected, meet in convention at the village of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the four-test have of December, and there and there are

teenth day of December, and then and there pro teenth day of December, and then and there pro-ceed to take into consideration the expediency of giving the assent of the people of Michigan to the fundamental conditions prescribed by con-gress for their admission into the union; reserv-ing, in the act of assent, all the rights which ap-pertain to the state under the constitution of the

pertain to the state under the constitution of the United States.

It is respectfully suggested to the convention, that they recommend the passage, by the legislature, at its mesting in January, of a joint resolution confirming the assent given by the convention, and pledging the faith of the state to observe it, with the constitutional reservation indicated in the preceding paragraph.

In addition to the measure recommended above, it is respectfully suggested that each of the democratic county conventions, called to nominate delegates to the state convention, adopt a memorial to congress, asking that honorable body to repal so much of the act of June 15, 1836, as requires the assent of the people of Michigan to

to repeal so much of the act of June 15, 1836, as requires the assent of the people of Michigan to the conditions of admission; or, if congress should not doen it proper to accede to this required assent be given, to reserve from distribution, or deposits among the states, so much of the surplus revenue and proceeds of the sales of public lands as would come to Michigan as a statof the Union. The memorials should be sent to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to ou. Senators and Representetive in congress. enators and Representative in congress.

DAVID C. M'KINSTRY.

MARSHAL J. BACON, ROSS WILKINS, JOHN M'DONELL, CHARLES W. WHIPPLE, Comnittee

DETROIT, Nov. 13, 1836.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of the county of Washtenaw, through the medium of delegates appointed for the purpose, requesting me to take such measures for calling another convention, with the design of giving the assent required by the act of congress of June 15, 1836, so that the admission of the state, into the union, may be perfected prior to the first day of January next. My attention had been previously called to the subject by a convention of delegates for the county of Wayne, and with an anxious desire to discharge any duty incumbent upon me where the interests of the state are in question. I have endeavored to give it the consideration and reflection, which its importance seems to demand. DETROIT, Nov. 13, 1836.

it the consideration and reflection, which its importance seems to demand.

It is not my province, here to enter into a discussion of the relative merits of the question of admission, or non-admission of the state into the union, upon the terms prescribed by the act of congress. The subject has long been placed before the people, has been fully discussed, and is no doubt, now understood by them.

The object to be attained by an admission into the union previous to the first day of January is, to enable the state to receive that portion of the public deposits and the revenue derived from the sale of public lands, which would be assigned to Michigan if a state of the confederacy by that period. She would receive from them sources a revenue, amounting to between five and six hundred thousand dollars. The loss of this to the people of Michigan, strongling as they are, under dred thousand dollars. The loss of this to the people of Michigan, straggling as they are, under all the embarassments incident to the commencement and early operations of the government of an infant state, will prove unfortunate in its consequences. The benefits to the state, resulting from its use in the public improvements of the country will readily occur to every citizen. That Michigan will lose this fund if not admitted into the union by the first of January, is now placed beyond the possibility of cavil or doubt.—Unless, then, a convention can be assembled in

eason, to perfect the admis ion of the state evious to the above mentioned day, the objects contemplation by that portion of my fellow cit-ens who have addressed me, would, in a great d me, would, in a great

izens who have addressed me, would, in a great measure, if not entirely fail.

It is impossible, I find, if desired, to convene the legislature at this late day, so as to enable a convention to assemble under legislative enactment and complete their deliberations previous to the first of January. The convention of Wayne county have suggested, that I should issue a proclamation recommending the election of delegates to another convention, whenever satisfied, that a majority of the people are average to the decision of the late convention holden at Ann Arbor. My powers and duties in such an event, are subject to question and doubt. The recent bor. My powers and duties in such an event, are subject to question and doubt. The recent elections may afford the testimony desired, but the discretionry powers and duties in question, are not conferred upon the Executive, in his official capacity. If the power to recommend the election of delegates to a new convention at his discretion, was vested in him by law, he might justly be called upon for its exercise. Without this authority, his proclamation for the purpose, could be deemed nothing more than the recommendation of an individual citizen, stamped only with the superficial and unauthorized sanction of an official signet.

It is asked if the proceedings of the late Ann Arbor convention are final upon the people of

an official signet.

It is ask d if the proceedings of the late Ann Arbor convention are final upon the people of Michigan, and if there is no appeal from their decision? The answer is plain. If the people should be represented by unfuithful agents; if they should be temporarily missed by the distorted representations of designing men, having in view the effectuation of personal or political objects; if in the ardor of an honest zeal or just pride, they should become involved in embarrassments, and hazard their dearest and highest interests, there must be a remedy left to them by which they can ward off the blow thus about to be inflicted upon the state.

That remedy is with the people themselves.—They are sovereign, and are essentially the source of all state power. Sovereignty appertains to them alone, and they have an inherent and indefeasable right in all cases of propositions coming before them in their original capacity, to reverse the acts of their agents if found prejudicial to their interests, and decree such as accord with their welfare and happiness. In such cases, if their wishes and instructions are violated, the acts of their agents become usurpation, whether effected through fraud, contrivance or force.

The proposition contained in the act of congress of June 15, 1836, is made to the people of Michigan—to the people in their original capacity. It is not a proposition to the legislature, or any other department of the government of Michigan, or all the departments of the government combined. It is made to the people alone, and they may decide upon it, either submitted to them through the indirect agency of their state legislature, or may originate the necessary form and proceedings among themselves without this agency.

If the people of Michigan are averse to the de-

agency.

If the people of Michigan are averse to the decision of the late Ann Arbor convention, they possess the right and power to reverse it. The proposition made to the federal government is one still standing open for their action, and is permanent until accepted, withdrawn or repealed by the power offering it. No previous act of a convention meaning acceptance by the page. by the power offering it. No previous act of a convention precludes its acceptance by the people at a subsequent day. The act of congress specifies, that the convention shall be a "convention of delegates elected by the people of the state." No legislative or executive agency is demanded, and if the people are determined to make another effort for the admission of the state previous to January, I would suggest as a mode embarrassed by the fewest difficulties, that they take the measure into their own hands, and by delegates elected among themselves, they form a convention for the purposes contemplated by condelegates elected among themselves, they form a convention for the purposes contemplated by congress. No one can question their right so to do. No one can impeds their proceedings. If the decision of their convention is the act of the people of Michigan, a clear and decisive majority of the people, it is done in their original character of sovereignty, will meet the design of congress, and will secure to us all the rights and privileges of a sovereign state of the purpon.

of a sovereign state of the union.

The state of Pennsylvania, when it became necessary to form a constitution after her separation from Great Britain, performed the great work of the state, to elect delegates for each county to meet in convention at Philadelphia to form a constitution and state governmet. This convention, of which Benjumin Franklin was president, met and deliberated, and the result of their deliberations was the formation of a constitution which became the organic law of the state. The federal congress at its two first sessions of 1774 and 1775, was nothing more than deputations from the several provinces, deriving their authority from the people in their original character. The act of confederation, framed was by authority derived from a similar source, and the federal constitution under which we now live, had its origin in the recommendation of a single state of the confederacy. I cite these precedents not because they are considered in all respects parallel to the case of Michigan, but because they are familiar, and because they exhibit the inherent powers originally belonging to the people, still vested in them, and of right to be exercised by them when acting in their original and primary espacity as tions was the formation of a constitution which

them, and of right to be exercised by them when acting in their original and primary capacity as the source of all state sovereignty.

In the event however, that the citizens of Washtenaw should recommend to their fellow citizens the election of delegates to a new convention, I would here suggest, that they also advise the preparatory mostings or conventions which may be held in each county, to memorialize congress for a repeal of the condition of the act of June 15, 1836. Having a common interest at stake, it is the duty of every citizen to make this last effort with the federal government, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the unconditional admission of the state into the union. make this last effort with the federal government, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the unconditional admission of the state into the union. Should the appeal prove unvailing, the desired object may still be accomplished by the assent of the convention of delegates chosen in the manner suggested by this communication, reserving at the same time to the people all their rights under the constitution of the United States.

With the expression of a hope, that whatever measures the people may adopt on the important question before them, will redound to the honor and prosperity of the state, I remain very respectfully your obdient servant.

STEVENS T. MASON.

EZER'L PRAY, Esq., President of the meeting

DOCUMENT, No. 1. DOCUMENT, No. 1.

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Washtenaw, friendly to the admission of the State of Michigan into the union, held at the Court House in said county, on the 9th of November inst., EZERIEL PRAY, esq., of Superior, was chosen President; Daniel Hickson, esq., of Bridgewater, Vice President; Edmund Clark of Ann Arbor, and A. Crossman, esq. of Scio, were appointed Secretaries.

appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated, a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions who reported the following preamble and resolu-Whereas the convention holden at Ann Arbs

Whereas the convention bolden at Ann Arbor on the ninth day of September list, did, by a mipority of seven, reject the propositions contained in the act of congress relative to the admission of the state of Michigan into the union; and whereas the delegates from the county of Washienaw, chosen by a small mipority of the votes given at an election, in which less than one haif of the voters participated, constituted that mipority of seven members; and whereas the result of the recent election in this county for members of the Lagislature, in which the question of our admission was made a test question, clearly shows, there being a majority of more than seven hundred in favor of admission, that either from the peculiar circumstances attending the delegate election, the want of general correct information, great excitement from the constant appeal to the passions of men, the false statements and downright imposition of the leaders of the misnamed state rights party, the question was not properly understood; or, that since that time there has been a great and overwhelming change of public sentiment; and believing that now the elections for state and county officers, as well as for electors of President and Vice President of the United States having passed, that this all important subject, if again brought before the people in a now election for delegates to a convention, would be discussed with a more becoming calmness and

Resolved, That the Hon, Silas Finch, Will.

Resolved, That the Hon, Silas Finch, William R. Thompson, esq., and Dr. Samuel Denton,
be a committee to wait upon his excellency the
Governor, with the proceedings of this meeting.
The following resolutions were also adopted:
Resolved, That as the county of Washtenaw
aided more than any other county in placing
the state of Michigan in its present awkward and
embarrassed situation, it well becomes the citizens of this county to take the lead in any meastree calculated to hasten the admission of this ure calculated to hasten the admission of this state into the union, prevous to the first day of Jinuary next; and that the overwhelming ma-jority which has been given in favor of admission

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the proceedings of this meeting be published for general distribution.

EZEKIEL PRAF, President.

DANIEL HICKSON, V. President.

EDMUND CLARK. | Secretaries, OF The extreme length of the proceed ngs of the Wayne County meeting renders it impossible for us to insert the whole in this paper. They will be publish-

ed in a hand-bill to-morrow.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1836.

GENERAL COUNTY CONVENTION.

The citizens of St. Joseph county, favorable to accepting the proposition made by Congress to the people of Michigan, re requested to meet in Convention at Centreville, on Tuesday next, the 29th inst. for the purpose of nominating four delegates, to be elected on the 5th and 6th of December, to a State Convention to meet at Ann Arbor on the 14th December, in conformity to a request in the circular from the committee of Wayne county. Besides the nominations contemplated, it is purposed to memorialize Congress for a repeal of that part of the law of June 15, 1836, which requires the assent of Michigan, previous to admission into the Union. The importance of a punctual attendance, it is hoped, may be generally appreciatedas set forth in the above mentioned circular. Nov. 23, 1836.

Il Michigan may yet be saved from the dethrough the agency of county committees. The committee of Philadelphia proposed a conference of the different county committees to be held in that city, and which met in July 1776. The conferees on their assemblage and after mature as now proposed, the required assent and the adbefore the first of January-in time to secure our share of the public revenue, then to be apportion ed among the states, and the five per cent. on the public land sales-a saving at once of between five and six hundred thousand dollars.

The Detroit circular, the Governor's com nication, and the accompanying documents, in our paper to-day, deserve the calm and deliberate consideration of every citizen of the state. By holding the proposed convention, Michigan ha nothing to lose and much to gain. As a matter of expediency, then, as well as economy, he people are called upon, and that imperiously, to make this last effort. Washtenaw having changed her views, since the late Ann Arbor conve tion, and her delegation being sufficient to turn the scale, it is strictly proper and right that the proposition for a new state convention should first come from that county. Her citizens sugrest one idea worth remembering, as an ince tive to immediate action—that since "congress has given to Ohio the LAND for her Maumee ca nal, without the consent of Michigan, it depends upon the people themselves to say, whether they will make Michigan furnish the MONEY to construct it;" which would virtually be the case, on the decision of the late convention, losing he share of the surplus revenue, which is to be distributed on the first of January, among the states in the Union, according to their population ;and the extra part that Ohio would thus get, would be no mean legacy. The world is no yet pure enough, to grade state charities on the self-donying scale for individual benevolencethat when a neighbor has taken our coat, we must give her our cloak also.

It is no doubt true, that if Washtenaw county had given her voice at the convention election as she has just given it at the election of represontatives, Michigan would have been enabled at this time "to occupy the elevated position of a state of the Union." This change, together with that manifested throughout the state, through the same representative election, is a voice direct from the people of Michigan, in favor of assent

to the proposition of congress.

It was that the strength of sides on this lead ng question might be fairly tested, the misnamed state rights party" was organized—an ephemeral junto, which may now be considered com letely " used up."

Governor Mason's reply to the president of

he Washtenaw meeting is exactly to the purpose. He very prudently declines a cting in an official capacity, in relation to calling a new convention, s his powers and duties in su ch an event would be subject to question and doubt. Yet, he is very explicit and clear in his views of the importance of immediate action, and that it rests with the sovereign authority, the people, to devise the way and accomplish the work. The proposition congress to Michigan being to the people, in helr original capacity, and the time being indefinite, for the required assent, it is very reasonsbly suggested, in case another convention be determined upon, for admission previous to January next, as a mode the least embarrassed with difficulties, "that they take the measure into their own hands, and by delegates elected among

poses contemplated by congress." The democratic committee of Wayne county, it will be seen in the fifth paragraph of the circular, recommend the 5th and 6th days of December, on which for each county, in township in circumference, 2 feet 10 inches and 5 ths in rive at Saline same day by 5 pm mittee of Wayne county.

deliberation, with feelings more auspicious to the general welfare, inasmuch as there could be no occasion for those party and personal feelings ever engendered in political contests, and believing also that much of the prosperity of our believe engendered in political contests, and believing also that much of the prosperity of our believe engendered in political contests, and believing also that much of the prosperity of our believe engendered in political contests, and believing also that much of the prosperity of our believe engendered in political contests, and believing also that much of the prosperity of our believe engendered with, in every county,—so that the union prior to the first day of January next—

Therefore Resolved, That his excellency, the Governor of this state, be requested to take such measures as to him may seem most proper for calling another convention, of delegates for the purpose of giving the assent required by the act of congress, so that our admission into the union may be perfected before the first day of January next.

In time to secure the benefits to be derived from it time to secure the benefits to be derived from its department of its representation in the legislature. We hope of its representation in the legislature. We hope the recommendation, in all its formality, will be convention may assemble as proposed, at Ann Arbor, on the 14th day of December; in order that the altered boundaries established by the set for the conditional admission of Michigan "shall receive the assent of a convention of delegates elected by the people of said state for the sole purpose of giving the assent therein required," in time to secure the benefits to be derived from n time to secure the benefits to be derived from being one of the United States, on the first of January.

The suggestion in the last paragraph of the circular, is specially important, in relation to a memorial to congress, from e.ch county convention which may assemble to nominate delegates asking a repeal of so much of the law of Jun 15, as requires our assent; or for a reservation of that portion of the moneys which would fall to us as a state of the Union, in case of compliance. Even should the new attempt for admission fail ority which has been given in favor of admission at the late election is a guaratee that the groat the prospect for a favorable hearing on one or body of electors of this county are anxious to both of these petitions, will render the contemporary of the stain fixed upon Michigan, and in any plated effort very important. If our infant state, special manner upon this county, by the decision of the September convention; and to render such tardy justice to the people of Michigan as is yet in their power.

Resolved, That although congress has given to Ohio the land for her Maumee canal without the consent of Michigan, yet it now depends upon the people themselves to say whether they will make Michigan furnish Ohio with the money to construct it. Michigan, use his influence and his privilege i the right scale, on this occasion, and all will be well-a sickly uncertainty speedily changed for. flourishing and healthful reality

STATE ELECTION.

We are constantly receiving the most cheering news from the different counties in Michigan In most of the counties the question of our ission was made the party test,

We shall have a majority of about three to one the next legislature in favor of admission. Washtenaw. This county at the late delegate lection, gave a majority of about 100 against adnission, and now the Democratic party, in favor of admission, have elected their ticket by a majority of about 700. She has nobly redeemed herself. Admission and non-admission was the ques-

ion strictly adhered to on both sides. were elected to the Legislature; both staunch de

The vote for Senators in that county stoo

ius:	PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		
	Democratic ticket:	713	
	John S. Barry,	39	3
	Horace H. Comstock, .	41	5
	Whig ticket.		
	Wm. H. Welch, .	16	1
	Robert Clark,	16	55

Berrien. In this county R. E. Ward, the De

The vote for senators stood, in that county, Democratic ticket : John S. Barry, Horace H. Comstock, . Whig ticket. Wm. H. Welch, . . Robert Clark, . . 18

For Electors. M'Kinstry, Hoeg and LeRoy the democratic candidates, stood 409, 407 & 408. Welch, Draper and Lawrence, the non-admi-

ion candidates, each had one vote. Lenauce. In this county the entire der ratic admission ticket has been elected. Jackson. In this county the admission ticket has been elected with the exception of one menber. This county gave a decided majority the

other way at the late delegate election Calhoun. In this county the democratic pary, in favor of admission have elected their entire cket. E. Convis elected to the legislature. Branch. The entire democratic ticket has

sen elected. Mr. Alden elected to the Legislaure-decidedly in favor of admission. St. Clair. In this county there were two er ire democratic admission tickets. Some of both

were elected. E. J. Roberts elected to the Legislature by a majority of 30 votes over Mr. Heath. Cass. In this county there were two members of the Legislature elected-one in favor and the other opposed to the admission. Wayne. In this county the entire demoration

admission ticket has been elected by a large ma-St. Joseph. In this county, there are two nembers elected, one in favor of admission and

the other against.

To the proposals for carrying the mail ad-certised to day, will be found one numbered 1738, and one numbered 1763, for a continuous route from Coldwater, Branch county, leaving the Chicago road at that place, and passing through Centraville Constantine, Mottville, Bristol, Eik. aart, Mishawaka, &c. &c. to Michigan city, Indiana, once a week, and for three times a week in coaches to be considered. The present importance and increased population and business of the several towns and villages through which this oute passes, will make it one of the most profitable, at once for a tri-weekly and soon for a daily line of stages, in the whole state of Michigan.

It will be seen also that there are in the list soveral other important rout a connecting with this county, well worth offering proposals for, and as this state is but in the morning of her prosperity and population, there can be nothing in the way of the staging and mail carrying business becoming here as lucrative to the contractors and as profitable a source of revenue to the post office department, as in the older states

IT An Indian arrow head, a piece of flint, curiously wrought, with notched edges, was a lew days since, found within a mass of gravel about eight feet beneath the surface, by the laborers engaged in grading on the "North Addition" of our village plat. That kind of sions not belonging to this region of country, and the depth of ground under which it lay, are circumstances rendering it a curiosity, as a relic of the arts of a by-gone people of antiquity, who for ages occupied the pleasant banks of the St. Joseph, and owned the lands of boundaries unlimited, which through art and cultivation we render valuable, and term a new country; dating from our possession and improvement. Could the owner of this arrow head, a chief perhaps, but once leap back to mortal being, how would he sigh at the "scattering and poeling of his people, and the "degeneracy of the time."

Mammoth Squash.—A squash was raised by

Leave Manhattan same days by 3 p m

Leave Manhattan same days by 3 p m

1732 From Maumee (1701) by Whiteford, Bakers, Unionville, Canandaigua and Lanesville to Jonesville, 75 miles and back once a week

Leave Manhattan same days by 1 p m

1732 From Maumee (1701) by Whiteford, Bakers, Unionville, Canandaigua and Lanesville at Jonesville, 75 miles and back once a week

Leave Manhattan same days by 3 p m

1732 From Maumee (1701) by Whiteford, Bakers, Unionville, Canandaigua and Lanesville at Jonesville, 75 miles and back once a week

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1732 From Maumee (1701) by Whiteford, Bakers, Unionville, Canandaigua and Lanesville at Jonesville, 75 miles and back once a week

Leave Manhattan same days by 3 p m

1732 From Maumee every Vedenceday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesville overy Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesville overy Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesville overy Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesville overy Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesville overy Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesville overy Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesville overy Tuesday, and Lanesville avery Tuesday and Saurday, at 12 noon, arrive at Tolede same days by 1 p m

1732 From Maumee every Vedenceday at 5 a m, arrive at Manhattan same days by 3 p m

1733 From Ypsilanti (1702) to Plymouth Law Plymouth ever borers engaged in grading on the "North Addition" of our village plat. That kind of stone not their own hands, and by delegates elected among the sigh at the "scattering and poeling of his themselves, they form a convention for the purpople, and the "degeneracy of the time to

Mammoth Squash.-A squash was raised by

length, and weighing 73 pounds. This was seen, asured and weighed by Mr. J. R. Chapman of this place in whose assertion we place the most

This is a large story, but it is nevertheless true. Beat this if you can down east.

OTAs the time is so near at hand for the election for delegates to the new convention, it has been thought the best course would be for those in favor of admission and friendly to the course recommer by the Governor and the Wavne Democratic committee, in the different towns, to meet in county convention, as per notice given in another column.

It is to be hoped that there will be a full convention.

IT Our exchange files give results of the late elections of presidential electors, so very contradictory, that we cannot yet come to any certain conclusion in regard to the majorities in Pennsyl. vania and New-York. Ohio is believed to have gone for Harrison, by about the same vote that

made the whig governor in October.

The New-York Times gives the result of 51 counties in Ponnsylvania, as 4044 in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and thirteen counties to be heard from, which may increase the majority.

New-York city has given Mr. Van Buren small majority, the democratic vote having been reduced by local divisions. The Rochester whigh paper yields him the state in wonted candor. In the five counties of old Connecticut heard from, Hartford, New-Haven, Litchfield, Fairfield and Middlesex, Mr. Van Buren's majority is 565, and the state is considered safe for him at a majority of 500.

By next week, we may expect statements of sufficient accuracy to decide who is to fill "Old Hickory's" seat on the fourth of March next.

MARRIED,—In Lima, Ia. on the 17th inst., by H Powell, Esq Mr. Junys Pinn to Miss Hacket Jourson all of this place.

DIED.—In Centerville, on the 11th inat., Mt Samuel Apserts, a native of England, but recently from Schene tada, New York. IDUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GI

tion strictly adhered to on both sides.

Kalamazoa. This county has also given us a majority of about 300. At the late delegate election she gave a majority against admission. Admission and non-admission was strictly the party test on both sides. Messrs. Eldred and Lothrop

ELIAS S. SWAN, JOSHUA GALE, JOHN G. CATHCART, WILLIAM MEEK, ALBERT E. MASSEY, ALLEN GOODRIDGE,

Constantino, Nov. 22, 1836. NOTICE is hereby given, that an applica-tion will be made to the Lagislature of Mich-igan at its next session, for an act to incorporate the village of Constantine. he village of Constantine. Constantine, Nov. 23, 1836.

mocratic admission candidate has been elected by a majority of about 200, and we believe the entire democratic ticket has been elected. This county gave a decided majority against admission at the late delegate election.

The vote for senators stood, in that county.

The vote for senators stood, in that county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the L-gislature of the State of Michigan, at the next session thereof, for an act to set off a new township in St. Joseph county, state aforesaid, to include the west half of surveyed township No. six west, in Range No. twelve west, and to enjoy township privileges, which shall be called by the name of Marion township.

hip. Buck's Township, Nov. 15, 1936. A LMANACKS.—Almanacks for 1837 for sale by JOHN S. BARRY. Constantine, Nov. 23, 1836.

COFFEE.—20 barr is Coffee for sale by the barrel by ADAMS & APPLETON.
Constanting, Nov. 21, 1836i TRISK WHISKEY .- Three bbls. Iris Whiskey for sale by ADAMS & APPLETON. Constantine, Nov. 21.

BUTTER WANTED .- 5000 pound Butter wanted for each or in exchange for Goods, by ADAMS & APPLETON.
Constantine, Nov. 23.

TEAS.—Twenty Chests Young Hyson Tea; also Gunpowder, Imperial and Old Hyson, for sale by ADAMS & APPLETON. Constantine, Nov. 23.

The United States from the 1st of February, 1837, to the 30th of June, 1840, on the following post routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Michigan, will be received at this Department until the 29d day of December, next, inclusive, to be decided on the 26th day of said month. The contracts are to be executed by the 25th day of January next, and the service is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1837. February, 1837.

IN MICHIGAN. 1726 From Detroit by Rochester to Lapier, 70 1726 From Detroit by Rochester to Lapier, 70 miles and back once a week
Leave Detroit every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Lapier next day by 6 pm
Leave Lapier every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Detroit next day by 6 pm
1727 From Detroit (on the Territorial road) to Utica, 24 miles and back once a week
Leave Detroit every Wednesday at 11 a m, arrive at Utica same day by 7 pm
Leave Utica every Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Detroit same day by 4 pm.
1728 From Detroit by Redford, Livonia, Farmington, Novi, and Redville to Howell, 50 miles and back once a week
Leave Detroit every Wednesday at 1 pm, arrive at Howell next day by 6 pm

Leave Detroit every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Howell next day by 5 p m

Leave Howell every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Detroit next day by 12 noon

1729 From Tol do, (1701) by Blissfield and Palmyra to Adrian, 32 miles and back three times a week

Leave Toledo every Monday, Wednesday, and

Friday, after arrival of the eastern mail, say at 8 a m arrive at Adrian sams days by 5 p m
Leave Adrian every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Toledo same days

Saturday, at 6 a in, arrive at Toledo same days by 3 p m

1730 From Toledo by Tromainville and Whiteford to Blissfield, 25 miles and back once a week
Leave Toledo every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Blissfield same day by 2 p m

Leave Blissfield every Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Toledo same day by 3 p m

1731 From Toledo to Manhattan, 4 miles and
back three times a week
Leave Toledo every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday at 2 p m, arrive at Manhattan same days
by 3 p m